

NEW SPECIES OF ACANTHACEAE FROM COLOMBIA

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During the course of routine identifications of Acanthaceae from South America, I have found three undescribed species of the genera Dicliptera and Habracanthus.

1. DICLIPTERA CUNDINAMARCANA Wasshausen, sp. nov.

Suffrutescens, caulibus erectis vel ascendentibus, subhexagonis, glabris vel parce hirtellis; lamina foliorum ovata, subacuta vel subacuminata, utrinque glabra, costa et venis laterali-bus plus minusve puberulis; cymae axillares pleurumque 6-partitae; bracteae cymas subtendentes rudimentariae; bracteae cymulas subtendentes aliquanto magnae, bractea inferior aliquanto minor quam superior, ambae late ovatae, obtusae, virides vel subpurpureae maculatae glabrae vel parce puberulae; bracteae intimae parvae, ovatae, parce hirtellae; calycis segmenta anguste triangularia, pilis glanduliferis et eglanduliferis intermixtis; corolla subpurpurea, bilabiata, labio superiore ovato, obtuso, labio inferiore anguste obovato, apice minute trilobato.

Small shrub about 1 m high; stems erect or ascending, subhexagonal, glabrous or sparingly and inconspicuously puberulous; leaf blades ovate, 5.5-9.5 cm long and 2.5-4.2 cm wide, subacute or if subacuminate, the tip itself obtuse, narrowed at base, drying dark olive green, rather firm, entire, undulate, both surfaces glabrous except costa and basal portions of lateral veins (5 or 6 pairs), these sparingly to rather densely puberulous with recurved hairs, the cystoliths numerous but inconspicuous, whitish; petioles rather slender, 1.5-2.5 cm long, channelled, puberulous with curved hairs; cymes mostly 6-parted, the peduncles below the node 1 cm long, hexagonal, hirtellous, above node, 1.7-2.3 cm long, hexagonal and narrowly winged, hirtellous, the bracts borne at the node of the peduncle rudimentary, 0.5 mm long, the larger cymule bract 1.5-1.8 cm long and 2-2.5 cm wide, the smaller 1.4 cm long and 1.6-1.8 cm wide, both broadly ovate, obtuse, truncate at base, firm; greenish or spotted dark purplish red, glabrous or sparingly puberulous, the costa and lateral nerves rather inconspicuous, the veinlets coarsely reticulated, rather obscure unless viewed with a lens; innermost bracts ovate, about 1.25 mm long and 0.5 mm wide, acute to subacute, sparingly hirtellous; calyx 6 mm long, puberulous with a mixture of glandular and eglandular hairs, the segments narrowly triangular, 3.5 mm long and 1 mm wide at base, acute; corolla purplish or rose-colored marked with white longitudinal lines, finely pubescent, 2.2-2.4 cm long, the upper lip ovate, 11 mm long and 5 mm wide, obtuse, the lower lip 12 mm long and 4 mm wide, 3-lobed at tip, the lobes broadly ovate, rounded, 0.5 mm long; anther cells superposed,

1.5 mm long and 0.8 mm broad; filaments flattened, sparingly hirtellous; capsules ovoid, 11 mm long, 5 mm wide, 1.5 mm thick, flattened, obtusish at tip, minutely puberulous, the retinacula usually bilobed, 1 mm long; seeds suborbicular, flattened, 3-3.5 mm in diameter, 1.5 mm thick, dark brown, roughened by minute retrorse prickles.

Type. L. Uribe U. 4903 (holotype US, isotype COL), Colombia, Cundinamarca: Lagunaverde, municipio de Zipacón, very abundant near lake, 1,800 m alt, 1 Aug 1964.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Dicliptera cundinamarcana superficially resembles D. columbiana Leonard. In D. columbiana though, the cymes are only 2-3-parted, the cymule bracts to 17 mm wide, and the corolla is about 17 mm long.

2. HABRACANTHUS CLEEFII Wasshausen, sp. nov.

Suffrutex, caulibus erectis vel ascendentibus, subquadrangularibus, puberulis; lamina foliorum lanceolato-ovata, subobtusa vel breviter acuminata, supra hirtella, subtus pilis rigidis subadpressis, praecipue in costa et venis positis; paniculae longae, graciles, ramis infirmis ramosis, ramis ultimis racemosis, racemis laxis floribus paucis; pedunculi hirtelli; pedicelli brevissimi, hirtelli; rami infirmi paniculae foliis ovatis suffulti; rami ultimi et flores bracteis linearibus; bracteolae nullae; calycis segmenta dorso dense hirtella, corolla rubra, apice viridi-flavido, glabra, tubo basi angusto, abrupte dilatato, valide ventricosus, in fauce leviter angustatus, labio superiore oblongo-ovato, erecto, subobtusos, labio inferiore leviter patulo, trilobato, lobis ovatis, rotundatis; stamina exserta.

Suffrutescent herb probably to 1 m high; stems erect or ascending, slender, subquadrangular, puberulous, the hairs upwardly ascending, curved, septate (the septa brown), internodes of the stems to 6.5 cm long; leaf blades lance-ovate, 1.8-3 cm long and 0.7-1.1 cm wide, subobtuse to short-acuminate with a blunt tip, narrowed at base, rather firm, entire, the upper surface hirtellous, the hairs mostly curved, ascending, rigid, the hairs of the lower surface confined chiefly to costa and lateral veins, rigid, subappressed, straight or slightly curved, the venation of both leaf surfaces moderately conspicuous, the cystoliths obscure; petioles slender, 5-10 mm long, hirtellous; panicles slender, 16-30 cm long and 3-6 cm broad, the lowermost branches paniculate, the upper branches racemose; the flowers in each raceme few (usually 2-5 or 6), or the flowers in or near the tip of the panicle solitary; peduncles slender, 1.4-2.5 cm long, subquadrangular, hirtellous, the hairs similar to those of the stems; pedicels short, not exceeding 2 mm in length, hirtellous, the medial and lowermost branches of the panicle subtended by leaves, these progressively smaller toward tip of the inflorescence, uppermost branches subtended by bracts, these linear, 3-4 mm long and 0.5 mm wide, acute, sparingly hirtellous; bracts subtending the flowers similar but somewhat smaller; bractlets none; calyx deeply segmented, the segments 5, linear-lanceolate, 6-7 mm long,

0.75 mm wide near base, subacute at tip, densely hirtellous dorsally, and ciliate, the hairs rigid, an occasional one gland-tipped, the inner surface of segments glabrous; corolla dark red, yellowish-green distally, 15-17 mm long, glabrous, the tube 2 mm broad at base, enlarged to 3 mm at 1.5 mm above base, thence abruptly enlarged to 8 mm at middle and again narrowed to 5 mm at mouth, somewhat ventricose, curved at tip, the upper lip oblong-ovate, erect, 4.5 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, subobtuse, the tip itself retuse, the lower lip slightly spreading, 5 mm long, 8 mm wide, 3-lobed, the lobes ovate, 3 mm long, 3 mm wide, rounded; stamens exerted 6-10 mm beyond mouth of corolla tube and inserted at its base, glabrous; anthers 4 mm long, 1.5 mm broad, oblong and slightly curved; style slightly exceeding stamens, glabrous; capsules clavate, glabrous, 12 mm long, 3.5 mm thick; seeds brown, ovoid, oblique at base, 2.5 mm long, 1.6 mm broad, muricate.

Type. A. Cleef 7859 (holotype US, isotypes COL, U), Colombia, Meta: Cerro Nevado del Sumpaz, Quebrada El Buque, 3,350 m alt, 14 Jan 1973.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Habracanthus cleefii is not nearly allied to the other species. It superficially resembles H. charien from Colombia's Cerro Negro, however, this species is unique in its small rose corollas with narrow tube, small throat, subequal lips and in its short, barely exerted stamens.

3. HABRACANTHUS SANCTAE-MARTAE Wasshausen, sp. nov.

Suffrutex, caulibus subteretibus, aliquando parce puberulis vel deorsum glabratibus; lamina foliorum oblongo-ovata vel oblongo-elliptica, breviter acuminata, basi cuneata, utrinque glabra vel parce puberula; paniculae terminales et laterales, ramis 1-vel 2-furcatis, semi-helicoideis, rhachibus et pedicellis dense hirtellis; calycis segmenta anguste linearia; corolla rubescens vel violacea, glabra, labio superiore lineari, apice obtuso, recurvato, labio inferiore patulo, obovato, apice 3-lobato, lobis brevibus, rotundatis; stamina exserta.

Shrub 0.5-1 m high; stems subterete, rather sparingly puberulous or the lower portions glabrate; leaf blades oblong-ovate to oblong-elliptic, 5-12 cm long and 2-3.2 cm wide, short-acuminate, cuneate at base, thin, entire or undulate, both surfaces glabrous or sparingly puberulous except costa and lateral veins, these more densely puberulous, cystoliths scarcely prominent; petioles slender, 0.5-1.5 cm long, puberulous; flowers borne in terminal and axillary rather dense panicles 12-21 cm long and 4-7 cm broad, the branches of the panicles few-flowered, once-or twice-forked, subhelicoid, the lowermost branches subtended by typical stem leaves, the uppermost branches and the flowers subtended by linear bracts 3-4 mm long; calyx 9-11 mm long, deeply segmented, segments narrowly linear, 0.75 mm wide near base, rather sparingly hirsute, the longer hairs sometimes glandular; corolla wine- to violaceous-red, glabrous, 20-25 mm long, the upper lip about 1 cm long and 2 mm wide, the tip obtuse, recurved, the lower lip spreading, obovate, 1 cm long and 5-6 mm

wide, 3-lobed at tip, the lobes 1 mm long, 1 mm wide, rounded; stamens exerted about 1 cm beyond the mouth of the corolla, glabrous, the anthers linear, about 4 mm long and 0.75 mm broad, rounded at both ends; capsule clavate, 14 mm long, 3-4 mm broad, glabrous; seed suborbicular, oblique at base, 2 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, brownish, muricate.

Type. Cuatrecasas & Romero 24718 (holotype US, isotype COL), Colombia, Magdalena: Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, SE slopes: Hoya del Río Donachuí: Cancurúa, 2,400-2,650 m alt, 11 Oct 1959.

Distribution. In Colombia, in the department of Magdalena at elevations between 2,400-2,800 meters.

COLOMBIA. MAGDALENA: Sierra de Perijá, E of Manaure: Quebrada de Floridablanca, 2,700-2,800 m alt, 11 Nov 1959, Cuatrecasas & Romero 25225 (paratypes COL, US).

Habracanthus sanctae-martae is perhaps nearest in relationship to H. callianthus Leonard, but differs markedly in the subterete stem, the glandular calyx segments, and the obovate, 5-6 mm wide lower corolla lip.



Fig. 1. Habracanthus cleefii Wassh.: A, habit, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; B, bracts and calyx, $\times 3$; C, corolla, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$; D, corolla expanded, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.



Fig. 2. Dicliptera cundinamarcana Wassh.: A, habit, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; B, cymule bract and calyx, $\times 3$; C, corolla, $\times 3$; D, corolla expanded, $\times 3$.



C. G. Rose

Fig. 3. Habracanthus sanctae-martae Wasm.: A, habit, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; B, bracts and calyx, $\times 3$; C, corolla, $\times 3$; D, corolla expanded, $\times 3$.